



(11) **EP 1 209 896 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:  
**13.08.2008 Bulletin 2008/33**

(51) Int Cl.:  
**H04N 1/32<sup>(2006.01)</sup>**

(21) Application number: **01127773.8**

(22) Date of filing: **21.11.2001**

(54) **Automatic image data transfer system**

Automatisches Bilddatenübertragungssystem

Système automatique de transfert de données d'image

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**DE FR NL**

(30) Priority: **22.11.2000 JP 2000356160**

(43) Date of publication of application:  
**29.05.2002 Bulletin 2002/22**

(73) Proprietor: **FUJIFILM Corporation**  
**Minato-ku**  
**Tokyo (JP)**

(72) Inventor: **Aonuma, Masashi**  
**Ashigarakami-gun,**  
**Kanagawa-ken (JP)**

(74) Representative: **Klunker . Schmitt-Nilson . Hirsch**  
**Winzererstrasse 106**  
**80797 München (DE)**

(56) References cited:  
**US-A- 4 739 480** **US-A- 5 335 172**

- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN** vol. 013, no. 547 (P-971), 7 December 1989 (1989-12-07) & JP 01 227139 A (FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD), 11 September 1989 (1989-09-11)
- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN** vol. 016, no. 445 (P-1422), 17 September 1992 (1992-09-17) & JP 04 155581 A (FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD), 28 May 1992 (1992-05-28)

**EP 1 209 896 B1**

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

## Description

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### Field of the Invention

**[0001]** The present invention relates to an automatic image data transfer system. More specifically, the present invention relates to an automatic image data transfer system having a network comprising identification information registration terminals for registering identification information of sheets on which images are or were recorded and an image data reading apparatus for reading image data from the sheets.

#### Description of the Related Art

**[0002]** Radiation image recording/reproducing systems using stimuable phosphor have been known (Japanese unexamined Patent Publication Nos. 55(1980)-12429, 56(1981)-11395, and 56(1981)-11397, for example). Stimulable phosphor stores a portion of energy of radiation (such as x-rays,  $\alpha$  rays,  $\beta$  rays,  $\gamma$  rays, electron rays, and ultraviolet rays) irradiated thereon and emits a phosphorescent light in accordance with the stored radiation energy upon exposure to an excitation light such as a visible light. In a radiation image recording/reproducing system, radiation image information of a subject such as a human body is recorded in a stimuable phosphor sheet having a stimuable phosphor layer, and the excitation light such as a laser beam is irradiated on the sheet to have the sheet to emit the phosphorescent light. The phosphorescent light is photoelectrically read to obtain an image signal, and a radiation image of the subject based on the image signal is output as a visible image on a recording medium such as a photosensitive material or on a display device such as a CRT display unit.

**[0003]** In such a radiation image recording/reproducing system, a photographing apparatus for recording a radiation image on a stimuable phosphor sheet and an image data reading apparatus for reading image data from the sheet having the radiation image recorded therein may be installed in separate housings.

**[0004]** In a large-scale or medium-scale hospital, it is often the case that a plurality of photographing rooms is used and each of the rooms has a radiation image photographing apparatus. However, the number of reading apparatuses for reading image data from sheets having radiation images of patients is generally less than the number of the photographing apparatuses, since the reading apparatuses are expensive. Therefore, a sheet after photographing is brought from one of the photographing rooms (photographing apparatuses) to the closest reading apparatus for image data reading. A visible image represented by the image data that have been read is displayed on a monitor installed together with the reading apparatus or on a monitor for centralized management. In this manner, a state of the image is con-

firmed. In other words, images photographed by the plurality of photographing apparatuses are confirmed by using only one monitor.

**[0005]** A similar system is disclosed in the U.S. Patent 4, 739, 480.

**[0006]** However, confirmation of the images photographed by the photographing apparatuses on only one monitor may cause confusion regarding which image has been photographed in which room, since the images photographed in the rooms (apparatuses) are collectively managed on the monitor. Furthermore, in the case where a plurality of radiological technicians is respectively in charge of the photographing rooms, the radiological technicians may confuse the images of that he or she is responsible for.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0007]** The object of the present invention is therefore to provide an automatic image data transfer system for enabling confirmation of images photographed by a plurality of photographing apparatuses without confusion.

**[0008]** An automatic image data transfer system of the present invention is a system comprising the features of claim 1.

**[0009]** Preferred embodiments are defined by the dependent claims.

**[0010]** Each pair of the identification information registration terminal and the image display means corresponding thereto may be installed either in separate housings or in one housing.

**[0011]** The image data reading apparatus reads the identification information attached to the sheet set therein, and inquires each of the identification information registration terminals about whether or not the terminal registered the identification information of the sheet. In response to a reply from the terminal that registered the identification information, the image data reading apparatus transfers the image data to the image display means corresponding to the terminal that registered the identification information.

**[0012]** Furthermore, the image data reading apparatus may read the identification information attached to the sheet set therein and inquires a predetermined one of the terminals about which of the terminals registered the identification information. In response to a reply from the predetermined terminal, the reading apparatus transfers the image data to the image display means corresponding to the terminal that registered the identification information. In the case where the predetermined terminal registered the identification information, the predetermined terminal replies to the image data reading apparatus with this fact. In the case where the predetermined terminal is not the terminal that registered the identification information, the predetermined terminal inquires the other terminals about which of the terminals registered the identification information, and replies to the image data reading apparatus which of the terminals registered

the information, in response to a reply from the terminal that registered the identification information.

**[0013]** In the automatic image data transfer system of the present invention, each of the identification information registration terminals preferably registers information regarding the subject and relates the information on the subject with the identification information regarding the sheet in which the image of the subject is recorded.

**[0014]** According to the automatic image data transfer system of the present invention, the image data recorded in the sheet by each of the photographing apparatuses is read by the image data reading apparatus, and the image data are automatically transferred to the image display means corresponding to the identification information registration terminal that registered the identification information regarding the sheet. Therefore, the image data can be confirmed on the image display means corresponding to the terminal that registered the information, that is, on the image display means corresponding to the photographing apparatus that used the sheet. In this manner, confusion caused by collective management of images photographed by the plurality of photographing apparatuses can be prevented, which is convenient for radiological technicians.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

##### **[0015]**

Figure 1 is a diagram showing a layout of apparatuses in a CR system;

Figure 2 is a diagram showing a configuration of an embodiment of an image data transfer system of the present invention in the CR system;

Figure 3 is a diagram showing how image data are transferred in the image data transfer system;

Figure 4 is another diagram showing how the image data are transferred in the image data transfer system;

Figure 5 is still another diagram showing how the image data are transferred in the image data transfer system; and

Figure 6 is a diagram showing a configuration of another embodiment of the image data transfer system of the present invention.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

**[0016]** Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings. Figure 1 shows a layout of a CR (Computed Radiography) system used in a hospital. The CR system records a radiation image in a stimuable phosphor sheet and obtains an image signal (image data) by photoelectric conversion of a phosphorescent light emitted and read from the sheet upon scanning of the sheet with an excitation light. Figure 2 is a diagram showing a configuration of an image data transfer system of the present

invention, and Figures 3 to 5 show how the image data are transferred in the image data transfer system.

**[0017]** As shown in Figure 1, a hospital 20 has four photographing rooms 1A to 1D facing a corridor 21, and photographing apparatuses 2A to 2D are respectively placed in the photographing rooms. Each of the photographing apparatuses 2A to 2D records a radiation image of a subject, that is, a radiation image of a predetermined portion of a patient's body, in a stimuable phosphor sheet. In the photographing rooms, information registration terminals 3A to 3D are respectively placed in combination with monitors 4A to 4D corresponding to the respective terminals as image display means for image confirmation. Each of the information registration terminals registers patient information and a bar code used as sheet identification information attached to the sheet. The monitors 4A to 4D may be installed separately from the corresponding information registration terminals 3A to 3D, or used as the monitors attached to the corresponding terminals. In this example, the monitors 4A to 4D are respectively attached to the information registration terminals 3A to 3D. An image data reading apparatus 10 is placed outside the photographing rooms 1A to 1D in a separate corridor. The image data reading apparatus 10 accepts the sheet after photographing by any one of the photographing apparatuses 2A to 2D, and scans the sheet with the excitation light to obtain the image data by photoelectric conversion of the phosphorescent light emitted and read from the sheet upon scanning. As has been described above, the CR system therefore comprises the photographing apparatuses 2A to 2D, the information registration terminals 3A to 3D, the monitors 4A to 4D, and the image data reading apparatus 10.

**[0018]** In the CR system shown in Figure 1, the information registration terminals 3A to 3D in the photographing rooms 1A to 1D and the monitors 4A to 4D attached thereto are connected to the image data reading apparatus 10 via a network 15 as shown in Figure 2, and comprise the image data transfer system of the present invention. An image processing apparatus and an image output apparatus that are not shown are also connected to the network 15, and the image data obtained by the image data reading apparatus 10 are appropriately transferred to the image processing apparatus and the image output apparatus.

**[0019]** The operation in this embodiment will be explained next.

**[0020]** A patient enters one of the photographing rooms along one of arrows shown in Figure 1. Meanwhile, a radiological technician registers, with the information registration terminal therein, patient information K of the patient as a subject and identification information I of the stimuable phosphor sheet in which the radiation image of the patient is recorded. In this example, photographing is carried out by using the photographing apparatus 2A in the photographing room 1A, and the patient information K and the identification information I is registered with the information registration terminal 3A correspond-

ing to the photographing apparatus 2A. The patient information K may be registered by being input from a keyboard, or by being read from a patient ID card. The identification information I is registered by reading the bar code attached to the sheet. The patient information K is related to the identification information I and the information (K-I) is transferred to the image data reading apparatus 10.

**[0021]** The radiation image is photographed by setting the sheet in the photographing apparatus 2A. The radiation image may be photographed before or after the registration of the information. Therefore, in this example, the patient information K and the identification information I of the sheet having the radiation image recorded therein may be registered with the registration terminal 3A after the radiation image is photographed. A photographing condition for the body portion may also be registered together with the patient information K, for example.

**[0022]** After the photographing, the radiological technician takes out the sheet from the photographing apparatus 2A and sets the sheet in the image data reading apparatus 10. The sheet may be inserted into the reading apparatus 10 together with a cassette storing the sheet therein.

**[0023]** The image data reading apparatus 10 reads image data s representing the image recorded in the sheet. At this time, the reading apparatus 10 recognizes the identification information I of the sheet by reading the bar code attached to the sheet. The image data S read from the sheet are stored while being linked to the patient information K, based on the patient information K and the identification information I transferred from the information registration terminal 3A.

**[0024]** As shown in Figure 3, the image data reading apparatus 10 sends an inquiry  $i_1$  to each of the information registration terminals 3A to 3D about whether or not the terminal registered the identification information I, in order to transfer the image data S to the monitor corresponding to the information registration terminal which registered the identification information I.

**[0025]** Each of the information registration terminals 3A to 3D sends a reply to the reading apparatus 10, in response to the inquiry  $i_1$  from the reading apparatus 10.

**[0026]** The reading apparatus 10 receives the replies from the terminals 3A to 3D, and recognizes that the identification information I was registered with the terminal 3A, based on the replies indicating that the terminal 3A registered the information I while the other terminals 3B to 3D did not. The reading apparatus 10 then transfers the image data S to the monitor 4A of the terminal 3A.

**[0027]** A visible image of the image data S is displayed on the monitor 4A, and the radiological technician confirms the image. In other words, the radiological technician can confirm the image represented by the image data S on the monitor 4A installed corresponding to the photographing apparatus 2A by which the radiation image represented by the image data S was photographed.

**[0028]** If the radiological technician judges the image is appropriate as a result of confirmation, the image data S stored in the reading apparatus 10 and the patient information K are transferred together to the image processing apparatus (not shown). In the case where the image is not appropriate, photographing is carried out again, for example.

**[0029]** In the above example, the image data reading apparatus 10 inquires the terminals 3A to 3D about the identification information I that has been read. However, the reading apparatus 10 may inquire one of the terminals, which has been predetermined, so that the predetermined terminal can further inquire the other terminals about the identification information.

**[0030]** In this case, the image data reading apparatus 10 has been set to inquire the predetermined terminal 3B, for example, as shown in Figure 4. The image data reading apparatus 10 sends an inquiry  $i_2$  to the terminal 3B about which of the terminals registered the identification information I regarding the sheet from which the image data S have been read.

**[0031]** If the identification information was registered with the terminal 3B, the terminal 3B replies to the reading apparatus 10 with information to this effect. Otherwise, the terminal 3B sends an inquiry  $i_3$  to the other terminals 3A, 3C, and 3D about which of the terminals registered the identification information I.

**[0032]** The terminals 3A, 3C, and 3D respectively reply to the terminal 3B whether or not the terminal registered the identification information, in response to the inquiry  $i_3$  from the terminal 3B. In this example, the terminal 3A registered the identification information I, and the terminal 3A sends to the terminal 3B the reply that it has registered the information.

**[0033]** In response to the replies, the terminal 3B sends to the image data reading apparatus 10 a reply "a" shown in Figure 4 indicating that the identification information I was registered with the terminal 3A.

**[0034]** The reading apparatus 10 receives the reply "a" and recognizes that the information I was registered with the terminal 3A. The reading apparatus 10 then sends the image data S to the monitor 4A of the terminal 3A.

**[0035]** As has been described above, the visible image of the image data s can be displayed on the monitor 4A.

**[0036]** The reading apparatus 10 may also recognize which of the terminals has registered the identification information I without inquiring any of the terminals.

**[0037]** In this case, the terminals 3A to 3D transfer identifiers (such as addresses) of the respective terminals to the image data reading apparatus 10 when the respective terminals send to the image data reading apparatus 10 the information (K-I) having the patient information K and the identification information I, which are related to each other, as shown in Figure 5. In this example, the terminal 3A sends to the reading apparatus 10 a self-identifier A in relation to the identification information I and the patient information K. The image data reading apparatus 10 recognizes that the identification

information I was registered with the terminal 3A, based on the identification information I of the sheet from which the image data S have been read and the self-identifier A of the terminal 3A in relation to the identification information I transferred from the terminal 3A.

**[0038]** As has been described above, the image data reading apparatus 10 can recognize that the terminal 3A registered the identification information I without inquiring any one of the terminals, and transfers the image data S to the monitor 4A corresponding to the terminal 3A to display the visible image represented by the image data s.

**[0039]** In the above embodiment, the number of the reading apparatus 10 is one. However, the number of image data reading apparatuses connected to the network may be more than one, and the image data can be transferred from the respective reading apparatus as in the above example.

**[0040]** In other words, as shown in Figure 6, image data reading apparatuses 10A and 10B may be connected to a network 15. Either of the image data reading apparatus may read image data from a sheet in which the image data have been recorded by any one of photographing apparatuses, and the reading apparatus that has read the image data from the sheet recognizes one of terminals that registered sheet identification information by using any one of the methods described above. In this manner, the image data are transferred to a monitor corresponding to the terminal that registered the identification information.

**[0041]** In the above embodiment, the stimuable phosphor sheet is used as the sheet in which the image is recorded. However, the sheet is not limited to the stimuable phosphor sheet in the present invention, and any sheet that records or has recorded an image therein can be used in the present invention.

## Claims

1. An automatic image data transfer system comprising:

a plurality of identification information registration terminals (3A-3D) respectively corresponding to a plurality of photographing apparatuses (2A-2D) each of which records an image of a subject on a predetermined sheet, each of the identification information registration terminals (3A-3D) registering identification information (I) of the sheet used by a corresponding one of the photographing apparatuses;

a plurality of image display means (4A-4D) respectively corresponding to the identification information registration terminals (3A-3D); and  
an image data reading apparatus (10; 10A, 10B) for reading image data representing the image from the sheet after the sheet having the image

recorded therein is set in the reading apparatus (10; 10A, 10B);

the identification information registration terminals (3A-3D), the image display means (4A-4D), and the image data reading apparatus (10) being connected by a network (15), wherein the image data reading apparatus (10, 10A, 10b) recognizes the identification information (I) of the sheet and automatically transfers the image data read from the sheet to the one image display means (4A-4D) among the plurality of image display means corresponding to the identification information registration terminal (3A-3D) which registered the identification information of the sheet.

2. An automatic image data transfer system as defined in Claim 1, wherein the image data reading apparatus (10; 10A, 10B) reads the identification information attached to the sheet set therein, then inquires each of the identification information registration terminals (3A-3D) about whether or not the identification information registration terminal registered the identification information regarding the sheet, and transfers the image data to the one image display means (4A-4D) corresponding to the terminal (3A-3D) that registered the identification information, in response to a reply from the terminal that registered the identification information.

3. An automatic image data transfer system as defined in claim 1, wherein the image data reading apparatus (10; 10A, 10B) reads the identification information attached to the sheet set therein, then inquires a predetermined one of the identification information registration terminals (3A-3D) about which of the terminals registered the identification information, and transfers the image data to the one image display means (4A-4D) corresponding to the terminal that registered the identification information in response to a reply from the predetermined terminal (3A-3D), wherein

in the case where the predetermined terminal (3A-3D) registered the identification information, the predetermined terminal replies to the image data reading apparatus (10; 10A, 10B) that the predetermined terminal registered the identification information, and in the case where the predetermined terminal is not the terminal that registered the identification information, the predetermined terminal inquires the other terminals about which of the terminals registered the identification information and replies to the image data reading apparatus (10; 10A, 10B) which of the terminals (3A-3D) registered the identification information in response to a reply from the terminal that registered the identification information.

4. An automatic image data transfer system as defined

in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein each of the identification information registration terminals (3A-3D) registers information regarding the subject and relates the information regarding the subject with the identification information regarding the sheet in which the image of the subject is recorded.

5. An automatic image transfer system as defined in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the image is a radiation image.

### Patentansprüche

1. Automatisches Bilddatentransfersystem, umfassend:

eine Mehrzahl von Kennungsinformations-Registrierterminals (3A-3D), die einer Mehrzahl von Photoaufnahmeverrichtungen (2A-2D) entsprechend zugeordnet sind, von denen jede ein Bild eines Gegenstands auf einem vorbestimmten Bogen aufzeichnet, wobei jedes der Kennungsinformations-Registrierterminals (3A-3D) Kennungsinformation (I) des von einer entsprechenden Photoaufnahmeverrichtung verwendeten Bogens registriert;

mehrere Bildanzeigeeinrichtungen (4A-4D), entsprechend den Kennungsinformations-Registrierterminals (3A-3D); und

eine Bilddaten-Lesevorrichtung (10; 10A, 10B) zum Lesen von Bilddaten entsprechend dem Bild von dem Bogen, nachdem der Bogen mit dem darin aufgezeichneten Bild in der Lesevorrichtung (10; 10A, 10B) eingerichtet wurde; wobei die Kennungsinformations-Registrierterminals (3A-3D), die Bildanzeigeeinrichtung (4A-4D) und die Bilddaten-Lesevorrichtung (10) über ein Netzwerk (15) verbunden sind, wobei die Bilddaten-Lesevorrichtung (10; 10A, 10B) die Kennungsinformation (I) des Bogens erkennt, die von dem Bogen gelesenen Bilddaten automatisch zu der einen Bildanzeigeeinrichtung (4A-4D) der mehreren Bildanzeigeeinrichtungen transferiert, die dem Kennungsinformations-Registrierterminal (3A-3D) entspricht, welches die Kennungsinformation des Bogens registriert hat.

2. System nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Bilddaten-Lesevorrichtung (10; 10A, 10B) die an dem in ihr eingerichteten Bogen angebrachte Kennungsinformation liest, anschließend jedes der Kennungsinformations-Registrierterminals (3A-3B) darüber befragt, ob das Kennungsinformations-Registrierterminal die Kennungsinformation über den Bogen registriert hat, und die Bilddaten zu einer der Bildanzeigeeinrichtungen (4A-4D) transferiert, die demjeni-

gen Terminal (3A-3D) entspricht, welches die Kennungsinformation registriert hatte, ansprechend auf eine Antwort von dem Terminal, welches die Kennungsinformation registriert hat.

3. System nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Bilddaten-Lesevorrichtung (10; 10A, 10B) die an dem in ihr eingerichteten Bogen angebrachte Kennungsinformation liest, anschließend ein vorbestimmtes Kennungsinformations-Registrierterminal (3A-3D) darüber befragt, welches der Terminals die Kennungsinformation registriert hat, und die Bilddaten zu der einen Bildanzeigeeinrichtung (4A-4D), die dem Terminal entspricht, das die Kennungsinformation registriert hat, ansprechend auf eine Antwort von dem vorbestimmten Terminal (3A-3D) transferiert, wobei für den Fall, dass das vorbestimmte Terminal (3A-3D) die Kennungsinformation registriert hat, das vorbestimmte Terminal der Bilddaten-Lesevorrichtung (10; 10A, 10B) antwortet, dass das vorbestimmte Terminal die Kennungsinformation registriert hat, und in dem Fall, dass das vorbestimmte Terminal nicht das Terminal ist, welches die Kennungsinformation registriert hat, das vorbestimmte Terminal die anderen Terminals darüber befragt, welches der Terminals die vorbestimmte Kennungsinformation registriert hat und an die Bilddaten-Lesevorrichtung (10; 10A, 10B) antwortet, welches der Terminals (3A-3D) die Kennungsinformation registriert hat, ansprechend auf eine Antwort von dem Terminal, das die Kennungsinformation registriert hat.

4. System nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, bei dem das Kennungsinformations-Registrierterminal (3A-3D) Information über den Gegenstand registriert und die Information über den Gegenstand in Beziehung setzt zu der Kennungsinformation über den Bogen, auf dem das Bild des Gegenstands aufgezeichnet ist.

5. System nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, bei dem das Bild ein Strahlungsbild ist.

### Revendications

1. Système de transfert de données d'image automatique comprenant :

une pluralité de bornes d'enregistrement d'information d'identification (3A-3D) correspondant respectivement à une pluralité d'appareils de photographie (2A-2D) dont chacun enregistre une image d'un sujet sur une feuille prédéterminée, chacune des bornes d'enregistrement d'information d'identification (3A-3D) enregistrant une information d'identification de la feuille utilisée par l'un correspondant des appareils de

photographie ;  
 une pluralité de moyens d'affichage d'image (4A-4D) correspondant respectivement aux bornes d'enregistrement d'information d'identification (3A-3D) ; et  
 5 un appareil de lecture de données d'image (10 ; 10A, 10B) pour lire des données d'image représentant l'image à partir de la feuille après que la feuille comportant l'image enregistrée dessus a été placée dans l'appareil de lecture (10 ; 10A, 10B) ;  
 10 les bornes d'enregistrement d'information d'identification (3A-3D), les moyens d'affichage d'image (4A-4D) et l'appareil de lecture de données d'image (10) étant connectés par un réseau (15), dans lequel :

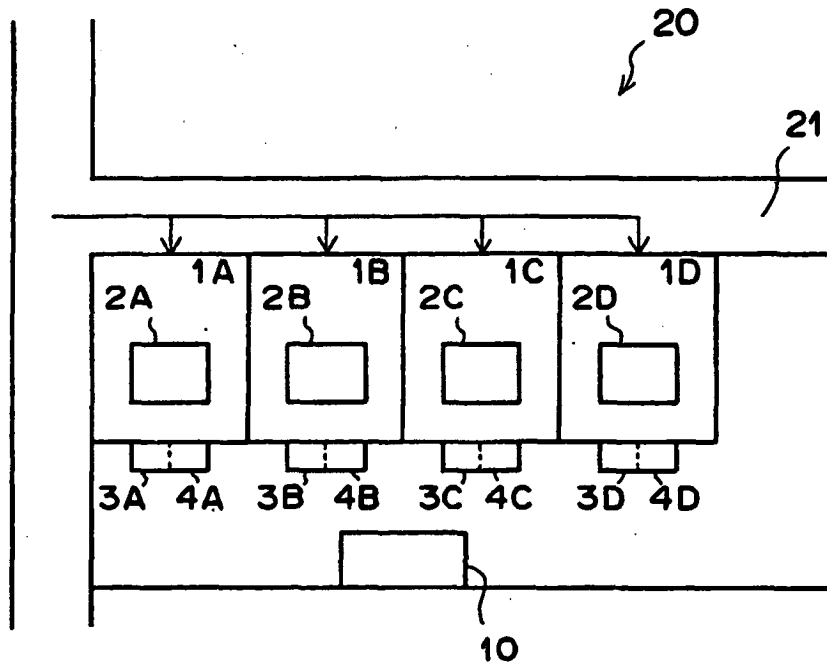
l'appareil de lecture de données d'image (10 ; 10A, 10B) reconnaît l'information d'identification (I) de la feuille et transfère automatiquement les données d'image lues à partir de la feuille à un moyen d'affichage considéré (4A-4D) pris parmi la pluralité de moyens d'affichage qui correspond à la borne d'enregistrement d'information d'identification (3A-3D) qui a enregistré l'information d'identification de la feuille.  
 20  
 25

2. Système de transfert de données d'image automatique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'appareil de lecture de données d'image (10 ; 10A, 10B) lit l'information d'identification liée à la feuille placée dedans, puis interroge chacun des terminaux d'enregistrement d'information d'identification (3A-3D) en ce qui concerne si oui ou non le terminal d'enregistrement d'information d'identification a enregistré l'information d'identification concernant la feuille, et transfère les données d'image au moyen d'affichage d'image considéré (4A-4D) qui correspond au terminal (3A-3D) qui a enregistré l'information d'identification, en réaction à une réponse en provenance du terminal qui a enregistré l'information d'identification.  
 30  
 35  
 40
3. Système de transfert de données d'image automatique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'appareil de lecture de données d'image (10 ; 10A, 10B) lit l'information d'identification liée à la feuille placée dedans puis interroge l'un prédéterminé des terminaux d'enregistrement d'information d'identification (3A-3D) en ce qui concerne celui des terminaux qui a enregistré l'information d'identification et transfère les données d'image au moyen d'affichage d'image concerné (4A-4D) qui correspond au terminal qui a enregistré l'information d'identification en réaction à une réponse en provenance du terminal prédéterminé (3A-3D), dans lequel :  
 45  
 50  
 55

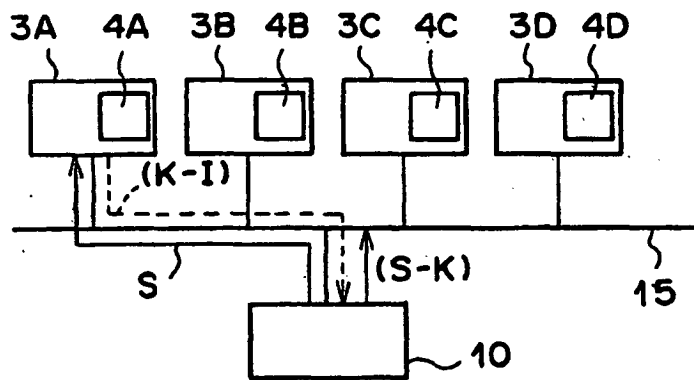
dans le cas où le terminal prédéterminé (3A-3D) a enregistré l'information d'identification, le terminal prédéterminé répond à l'appareil de lecture de données d'image (10 ; 10A, 10B) que le terminal prédéterminé a enregistré l'information d'identification et dans le cas où le terminal prédéterminé n'est pas le terminal qui a enregistré l'information d'identification, le terminal prédéterminé interroge les autres terminaux en ce qui concerne celui des terminaux qui a enregistré l'information d'identification et répond à l'appareil de lecture de données d'image (10 ; 10A, 10B) pour indiquer celui des terminaux (3A-3D) qui a enregistré l'information d'identification en réaction à une réponse du terminal qui a enregistré l'information d'identification.

4. Système de transfert de données d'image automatique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel chacun des terminaux d'enregistrement d'information d'identification (3A-3D) enregistre une information concernant le sujet et rapporte l'information concernant le sujet à l'information d'identification concernant la feuille au niveau de laquelle l'image du sujet est enregistrée.
5. Système de transfert d'image automatique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel l'image est une image de rayonnement.

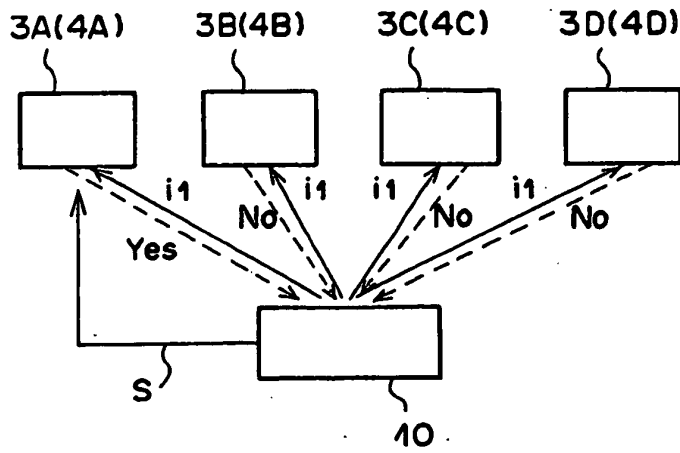
**F I G . 1**



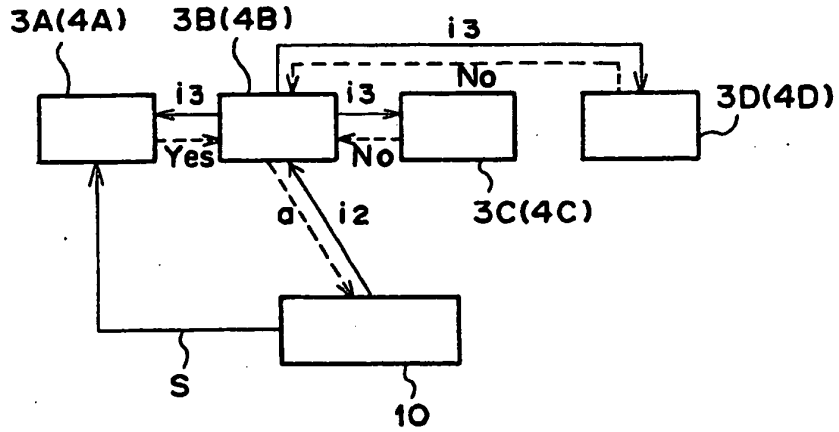
**F I G . 2**



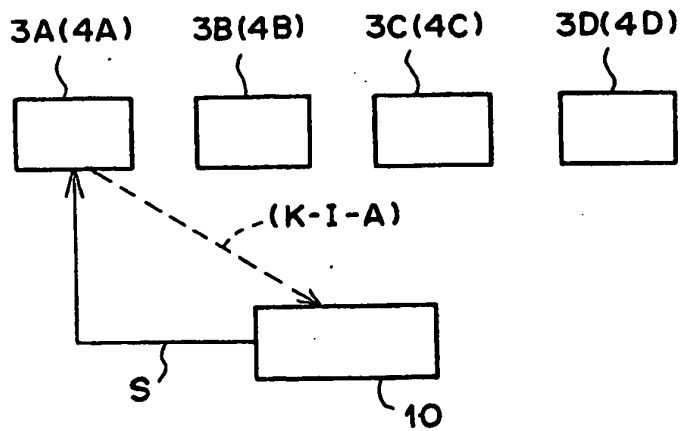
**F I G . 3**



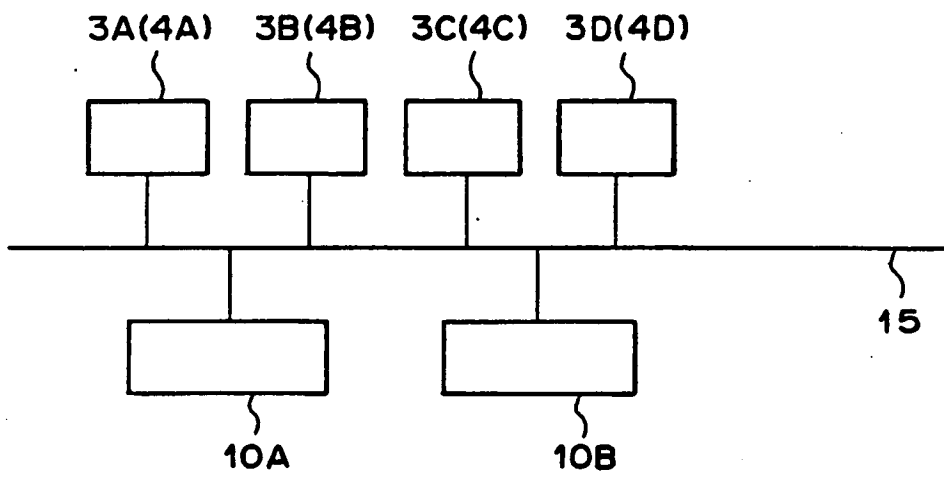
**F I G . 4**



**F I G . 5**



# FIG. 6



**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

*This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.*

**Patent documents cited in the description**

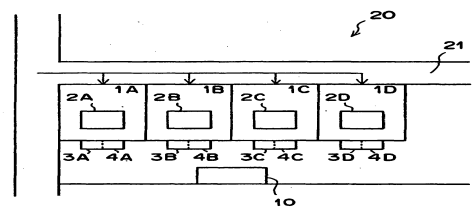
- JP 55012429 A [0002]
- JP 56011395 A [0002]
- JP 56011397 A [0002]
- US 4739480 A [0005]

专利名称(译)	自动图像数据传输系统		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">EP1209896B1</a>	公开(公告)日	2008-08-13
申请号	EP2001127773	申请日	2001-11-21
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	富士摄影胶片公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	富士胶片有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	富士胶片株式会社		
[标]发明人	AONUMA MASASHI		
发明人	AONUMA, MASASHI		
IPC分类号	H04N1/32 A61B5/00 H04N1/00		
CPC分类号	H04N1/32128 H04N1/32101 H04N1/32122 H04N2201/0081 H04N2201/0089 H04N2201/3205		
优先权	2000356160 2000-11-22 JP		
其他公开文献	EP1209896A3 EP1209896A2		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

摘要(译)

提供一种系统，其能够确认由摄影设备2A~2D共享的图像数据读取设备10读取的图像而不会混淆。用于登记与患者信息K有关的薄片识别信息I的信息登记终端3A~3D与相应的监视器4A~4D一起安装，用于各个摄影装置2A~2D。终端，监视器和图像数据读取设备10连接到网络15。其中一个终端3A登记患者信息K和用于由相应的摄影设备2A拍摄的片材的识别信息I，以及图像数据读取设备10从纸张读取图像数据S。图像数据s被自动传送到对应于登记信息的终端3A的监视器4A，并且图像数据S的可视图像显示在相应的监视器4A上。

F I G . 1



F I G . 2

